

TURKS WIPE OUT U. S. COLLEGE; HUNDREDS SLAIN

Two-thirds of Girl Pupils
at Euphrates School
Taken to Harems.

MEN ARE TORTURED.
THEN SENT TO DEATH

Morgenthau Implores Friends
Here to Give Utmost Aid
National Fund Planned.

Euphrates College, the American institution at Harput, has been practically wiped out, its more than six hundred students, mostly Armenians, killed or scattered, and its faculty members tortured, forced to flee for their lives or imprisoned after suffering untold agonies. The fate of the college, which was founded by the American Mission, is a tragedy that has reached the American Armenian Association, Committee of New York City, and the American Red Cross.

The college building still stands, but two-thirds of the girl pupils and more than six-sevenths of the boys have been taken away to death, exile or Moslem homes. Professor Tenekejian, who served the college for thirty-five years, was arrested last May, thrown into a dungeon and his hair pulled out in a vain effort to obtain confessions of Armenian activities against the Turks. Starred and then hung by the arms for a day and night, he was taken out toward Harput one June morning and killed. Professor Nahigian, who taught at the college for more than a generation, met a similar fate.

Forced to witness a man beaten to death, Professor Vorpertian became mentally deranged. He started to flee last July, but while under guard was killed just beyond Malatia. He studied at Princeton and had been teaching at Euphrates College for twenty years.

Four of the male instructors are reported killed. Three not heard from were probably killed. Two are in the American Hospital, one is in hiding and two are free. Of the female instructors one is reported killed in Chukouk, one is believed to be in a Turkish harem, four are in exile and three have not been heard from. The seven teachers are believed to be free.

According to the report given out last night by Professor S. T. Dutton, of the committee, "the Armenian people, as a whole, three-fourths are gone. This includes leaders in every walk of life. The Vail has said all must go. It is only temporary measures, such as secured postponement, that have secured postponement. This estimate of the extent of the Turkish atrocities and the numbers affected was made by an eminent American doctor, who, in his tour of the country, in his letter he appeals for immediate action.

"Since we know the fate to which they go, since we have seen the pitiable plight of the stragglers who have survived the journey from Erzingan and Erzurum, since we find ourselves forbidden to accompany them to aid them on the way, we are the more eager, if possible, to save those who are left with us," he says.

In another part of his letter he says that permission has recently been obtained through the German Embassy for "those connected with the German Mission, teachers and their families, orphans and servants—a circle of several hundred—to remain in Mezereh, where they are being protected. The steps are possible to secure the permission, through our Ambassador, for the handful of dependents still with us in Harput. If such permission is obtained, we shall probably be called upon to see the very members of our households dragged off to decorate the harems of those who have not yet secured as many girl slaves as they wish. Nothing can be done locally. The Kalim-makan and his coterie in Harput are more powerful here than the Vail and take pleasure in flaunting in our faces our impotence.

Morgenthau Sends Plea.

The Rockefeller Foundation, the committee here reports, has contributed \$30,000 in response to their appeals for funds to carry on relief work in Armenia. About \$25,000 has been raised to date. A large number of letters, telegrams and petitions have been pouring into the State Department at Washington, it is said, urging the government to try to put an end to the persecution of the Armenians.

"Plans are now under way," an announcement says, "for making an appeal for funds throughout the United States. Auxiliary bodies are being organized by a committee, of which Dr. Stanley White, of the Presbyterian Board, is chairman. The Committee of which Karl Davis Robinson is the executive secretary, which has already contributed \$15,000, is making a wide appeal. Public meetings will be held in New York and other cities. All contributions should be sent to Charles R. Crane, treasurer, 70 Fifth Avenue."

Morgenthau's Message.

Tells of Conditions.

The State Department sent the following message to Charles R. Crane yesterday:

"In reply to the telegram sent to the American Ambassador at Constantinople at which Karl Davis Robinson is the executive secretary, which has already contributed \$15,000, is making a wide appeal. Public meetings will be held in New York and other cities. All contributions should be sent to Charles R. Crane, treasurer, 70 Fifth Avenue."

Morgenthau's Message.

Tells of Conditions.

The State Department sent the following message to Charles R. Crane yesterday:

"In reply to the telegram sent to the American Ambassador at Constantinople at which Karl Davis Robinson is the executive secretary, which has already contributed \$15,000, is making a wide appeal. Public meetings will be held in New York and other cities. All contributions should be sent to Charles R. Crane, treasurer, 70 Fifth Avenue."

Morgenthau's Message.

Tells of Conditions.

The State Department sent the following message to Charles R. Crane yesterday:

"In reply to the telegram sent to the American Ambassador at Constantinople at which Karl Davis Robinson is the executive secretary, which has already contributed \$15,000, is making a wide appeal. Public meetings will be held in New York and other cities. All contributions should be sent to Charles R. Crane, treasurer, 70 Fifth Avenue."

Morgenthau's Message.

Tells of Conditions.

The State Department sent the following message to Charles R. Crane yesterday:

"In reply to the telegram sent to the American Ambassador at Constantinople at which Karl Davis Robinson is the executive secretary, which has already contributed \$15,000, is making a wide appeal. Public meetings will be held in New York and other cities. All contributions should be sent to Charles R. Crane, treasurer, 70 Fifth Avenue."

Morgenthau's Message.

Tells of Conditions.



1—French force at Salonica, ready to intercept attempts by Bulgaria to cut the Belgrade-Salonica railroad.
2—Mountain passes at Strumitza and Kostendil giving the Bulgars access to the railroad near the Greek border and west of Istib.
3—The Russian fleet of Bulgaria's chief port, Varna.
4—Concentration points for German and Austrian troops, whose mission is to seize the Belgrade-Constantinople railroad and open a passage from Austria-Hungary to Bulgaria. Artillery fire has been heavy all along the Danube from Orsova to a point west of Belgrade, especially at Semendria.
5—Lemnos, allied base for the Gallipoli campaign, which supplied the French troops at Salonica.
6—Rhodes, which is occupied by Italian troops and might serve as another feeder for a campaign in the Balkans.
7—Brindisi, where a strong Italian expeditionary force is watching and waiting.
8—The action on the Viliya is typical of this kind of fighting. The battle lasted several days, and the Germans were driven from the trenches, but repeated attacks by the Russian fire. They brought up reserves and succeeded in advancing to within two hundred yards of the Russian lines. Then two Russian companies caught the advancing Germans on the flanks and held them while the artillery dealt with the enemy's supports. The result was that the isolated advancing group was annihilated by Russian bayonets.
9—From the Viliya to Pripiet there has been effective skirmishing all along the line. South of Pripiet the stinging has been taken out of Puhalski's army, although it was reinforced from the neighboring armies of Linsingen and Mackensen, has been forced back into the swampy region. The Russian soldiers are very tired. The testimony of both prisoners and refugees is conclusive on that point. The fact that most of the work in the advance has been done by the artillery has spoiled the infantry, who are now at a bad season, far from home, and at the moment of greatest weariness are compelled to attack under novel conditions of deadly Russian fire. Russia's position is now distinctly more cheerful.

WAR BABES' DROP
WIPES LAMBS OUT

Profits and Margins Vanish When Check Is Applied to Speculation.

War babies were sick babies yesterday, when in that part of the stock market where so-called war stocks are traded in something akin to panic reigned. From the sound of the opening gong until the bell gave the brokers good night prices of these public favorites tumbled hard and far. In the same market standard issues, which only have real value and years of dividends behind them and therefore have not appealed to those eager for war profit, were firm and tending higher.

In the crash of prices the great outside public which would have war babies and would not be denied was hurt. Paper profits, in some cases immensely large in proportion to the original investment, melted until heavy or total cash losses were recorded. Profits, for profits there were on the decline, went in the main to the professional element, for there is something in the psychology of the average outsider that makes short selling impossible to him.

This short account, however, was not very extensive, a fact that contributed materially to the weakness of these stocks. They were advanced so rapidly by pools, aided by outsiders who saw the selling, that the note of warning issued by the Stock Exchange yesterday was mainly responsible for the day's declines. Many houses handling numbers of speculative accounts out of town were busy on Tuesday night sending telegrams to their customers notifying them that more margin would be required. What are commonly known as wire houses (firms with telegraphic connection with interior points) figured extensively in the selling. Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago, where many customers of these houses reside, were heard from early in the day.

Although various factors entered into the selling, the note of warning issued by the Stock Exchange yesterday was mainly responsible for the day's declines. Many houses handling numbers of speculative accounts out of town were busy on Tuesday night sending telegrams to their customers notifying them that more margin would be required. What are commonly known as wire houses (firms with telegraphic connection with interior points) figured extensively in the selling. Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago, where many customers of these houses reside, were heard from early in the day.

Crucible Steel led in the losses of the day, its low and high prices being 16 1/2 points apart. A short time ago it was selling as high as 109 1/2. Yesterday it went to 79 1/2. American Locomotive down 12 points at 102, showed a total loss of 38 points from its recent high quotation. General Motors was off 10 points at 310. Westinghouse, off 7 points at 125, was down 14 points from Tuesday's high. American Car and Foundry lost 6 points more, going to 76 1/2, a total loss of 21 1/2 points within three days. Colorado Fuel and Iron, which recently went up to 60 1/2, sold down to 59 1/2. Last week's Steel, at 77 1/2, was 17 points under its recent maximum.

Of all the leaders of the so-called war babies, Bethlehem Steel alone held its ground. It actually gained 10 1/2 points, and touched a new high record of 140 1/2.

A correct combination of fashion, service, and steady satisfaction marks the production of every suit and overcoat we make.

To equalize them in their proper proportions has become second nature with us. It is the simplest way of meeting the individual and collective demands of good dressers who know what true values are.

GAFFNEY OUT AT MUNICH

Obeys Order to Resign—Sends Indorsements from Americans.

Washington, Oct. 6.—The resignation of T. S. John Gaffney, American Consul General at Munich, requested by the State Department because of unbecoming utterances, was received today and accepted by cable.

Accompanying the resignation was a cable message bearing the names of about half a dozen American residents of Munich, which stated that Mr. Gaffney had performed his duties in a manner which, so far as they could see, was satisfactory. Mr. Gaffney's successor has not been named.

GAFFNEY OUT AT MUNICH

Obeys Order to Resign—Sends Indorsements from Americans.

Washington, Oct. 6.—The resignation of T. S. John Gaffney, American Consul General at Munich, requested by the State Department because of unbecoming utterances, was received today and accepted by cable.

Accompanying the resignation was a cable message bearing the names of about half a dozen American residents of Munich, which stated that Mr. Gaffney had performed his duties in a manner which, so far as they could see, was satisfactory. Mr. Gaffney's successor has not been named.

GAFFNEY OUT AT MUNICH

Obeys Order to Resign—Sends Indorsements from Americans.

Washington, Oct. 6.—The resignation of T. S. John Gaffney, American Consul General at Munich, requested by the State Department because of unbecoming utterances, was received today and accepted by cable.

Accompanying the resignation was a cable message bearing the names of about half a dozen American residents of Munich, which stated that Mr. Gaffney had performed his duties in a manner which, so far as they could see, was satisfactory. Mr. Gaffney's successor has not been named.

GAFFNEY OUT AT MUNICH

Obeys Order to Resign—Sends Indorsements from Americans.

Washington, Oct. 6.—The resignation of T. S. John Gaffney, American Consul General at Munich, requested by the State Department because of unbecoming utterances, was received today and accepted by cable.

GERMANS MOVE GUNS ON DVINSK

Heavy Artillery Brought
Up Constantly on
New Railway.

RUSSIANS REPULSE
INVADERS' ATTACKS

Hold Enemy at Gunshot Distance
—Force Austrians Back
Along Sty.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Petrograd, Oct. 6 (dispatch to "The Chronicle," London).—With the same feverish activity that preceded the storming of Kovno, the Germans are attempting to capture Dvinsk. A field railway has been laid for a distance of twenty miles along the Vilkomir road. Heavy guns have been brought up in the face of enormous difficulties. Day and night a ceaseless procession of motor cars brings up supplies of shells. Cranes have been erected at many points to unload these supplies.

Despite their unceasing efforts the Germans are still held at gunshot distance, and whenever they make a vigorous attack they suffer repulses with very heavy losses from the Russian artillery fire.

The German force immediately opposite Dvinsk is being strengthened, but the flanks are wavering.

North of the Dvinsk the Russians are harassing the Germans, driving them from village after village. South of the Dvinsk the enemy's front is being steadily pushed back toward Syvayany, and almost daily the Russians recapture a village or two and lead the German prisoners.

The action on the Viliya is typical of this kind of fighting. The battle lasted several days, and the Germans were driven from the trenches, but repeated attacks by the Russian fire. They brought up reserves and succeeded in advancing to within two hundred yards of the Russian lines. Then two Russian companies caught the advancing Germans on the flanks and held them while the artillery dealt with the enemy's supports. The result was that the isolated advancing group was annihilated by Russian bayonets.

From the Viliya to Pripiet there has been effective skirmishing all along the line. South of Pripiet the stinging has been taken out of Puhalski's army, although it was reinforced from the neighboring armies of Linsingen and Mackensen, has been forced back into the swampy region. The Russian soldiers are very tired. The testimony of both prisoners and refugees is conclusive on that point. The fact that most of the work in the advance has been done by the artillery has spoiled the infantry, who are now at a bad season, far from home, and at the moment of greatest weariness are compelled to attack under novel conditions of deadly Russian fire. Russia's position is now distinctly more cheerful.

RUSSIAN ARMIES FIGHT
TO ASSUME INITIATIVE

London, Oct. 6.—The Russian armies are making a desperate effort to assume the initiative. On some sectors already have succeeded in doing this. Besides, it is asserted, they have now held up Field Marshal von Hindenburg's drive against Dvinsk for several weeks and inflicted very serious losses. Von Hindenburg is now reported to be receiving reinforcements with a view to making another attempt to push his way through the outer defenses of the city.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The statement issued by the Berlin War Office says:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: The enemy yesterday again began attacks of greater importance between Lake Drisistata and Krewino. The attacks were either repulsed or broke down under our fire. The enemy obtained initial successes at Kosjany and south of Lake Wiewiez, but by counter-attacks the situation was again restored to our favor with heavy losses to the enemy.

The situation is unchanged with the army groups of Prince Leopold of Bavaria and Field Marshal von Mackensen.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL.

The following official communication was issued at Petrograd to-night:

In the Jakobstad region the usual fusillade became intensified. Southwest of Jakobstad the Germans bombarded the neighborhood of Dargrad.

In the region of Dvinsk the artillery duel has been incessant. South of Postawy we dislodged the enemy from his trenches. At the farm of Zagacze, between the Marotche and Vichnevo lakes we pushed the enemy further back. In the course of the pursuit of the Germans to the southwest of Vichnevo Lake our troops occupied Abramovskaya, Borovskaya and the village of Manki, north of Smorgon.

In the southern region of the Pripiet River there is no change. On the estuary of Stokhod the enemy once more sought to capture the village under cover of a concentrated fire by his artillery. We repulsed this attack. Southwest of Clartorsk the enemy was thrown back toward the village of Novo Selki, leaving in our hands about 150 prisoners and one quick fire.

In the region of the villages of Krasnopol, Kozovitch and Kolki we had several conflicts with the enemy, who was moving toward the east.

RUSSIANS STRIKE
FOE IN BUKOWINA

Make Five Assaults on Austrians
on Bessarabian Front.

Berlin, Oct. 6 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—A dispatch from Czernowitz, Bukovina, reports that Russian forces have made a violent attack on the Austrians along the Bessarabian frontier northeast of the city. The attack is said to have been made along the River Pruth, which the Russians tried to cross at one place by swimming.

The dispatch states that the Russians made five assaults without success, and many were drowned.

There has been no fighting of consequence in Bukovina for several weeks. This Austrian province was taken in large part by the Russians earlier in the war, but the invaders were expelled by the Teutonic offensive movement which began in May.

The attack mentioned in the Berlin dispatch apparently was made by fresh forces advancing from the interior of Russia. This movement is of great interest in view of the present state of affairs in the Balkans. The point of the Russian attack lies directly north of the Rumanian frontier. It has been assumed that if Rumania should enter the war on the side of the Entente Allies a junction with the forces of Russia would be effected.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The enemy artillery has displayed only very slight activity before our front. It has been bombarded the region of Furnes, Perrysse and Costkerke. A struggle with bombs has occurred in the region to the north of Steenstrate and to the north of Dixmude. Our artillery dispersed military pioneers at several points.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The enemy artillery has displayed only very slight activity before our front. It has been bombarded the region of Furnes, Perrysse and Costkerke. A struggle with bombs has occurred in the region to the north of Steenstrate and to the north of Dixmude. Our artillery dispersed military pioneers at several points.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The enemy artillery has displayed only very slight activity before our front. It has been bombarded the region of Furnes, Perrysse and Costkerke. A struggle with bombs has occurred in the region to the north of Steenstrate and to the north of Dixmude. Our artillery dispersed military pioneers at several points.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The enemy artillery has displayed only very slight activity before our front. It has been bombarded the region of Furnes, Perrysse and Costkerke. A struggle with bombs has occurred in the region to the north of Steenstrate and to the north of Dixmude. Our artillery dispersed military pioneers at several points.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-565-566 Fifth Avenue, 4th & 5th Fls.

*Emphasize their
Superb Showing of
French Millinery*

A display of
great distinction—including
Smart Fur and
fur-trimmed effects—distinctive Veiled Hats—Theatre
Hats of gold or silver lace or pastel velvets—Paradise and ostrich trimmed Evening
Hats—Angora Hats—Shaking Caps
and Scarfs.

A style for every occasion—each the symbol
of fashion—and as exclusive as the Gidding
name implies.

Fur-trimmed Coats
(Warm and Comfortable for the Auto Races)

Styles for motor, street, limousine and informal
wear—Distinctive models—of rich velours,
chamois-cloth, velvet and suede-velour with
trimmings of STEEL-FOX, BLACK FOX—KOLINSKY
CHINCHILLA—BEAVER—SEAL and KIT FOX—

For immediate selection or to Order

lery duel has been incessant. South of Postawy we dislodged the enemy from his trenches. At the farm of Zagacze, between the Marotche and Vichnevo lakes we pushed the enemy further back. In the course of the pursuit of the Germans to the southwest of Vichnevo Lake our troops occupied Abramovskaya, Borovskaya and the village of Manki, north of Smorgon.

In the southern region of the Pripiet River there is no change. On the estuary of Stokhod the enemy once more sought to capture the village under cover of a concentrated fire by his artillery. We repulsed this attack. Southwest of Clartorsk the enemy was thrown back toward the village of Novo Selki, leaving in our hands about 150 prisoners and one quick fire.

In the region of the villages of Krasnopol, Kozovitch and Kolki we had several conflicts with the enemy, who was moving toward the east.

RUSSIANS STRIKE
FOE IN BUKOWINA

Make Five Assaults on Austrians
on Bessarabian Front.

Berlin, Oct. 6 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—A dispatch from Czernowitz, Bukovina, reports that Russian forces have made a violent attack on the Austrians along the Bessarabian frontier northeast of the city. The attack is said to have been made along the River Pruth, which the Russians tried to cross at one place by swimming.

The dispatch states that the Russians made five assaults without success, and many were drowned.

There has been no fighting of consequence in Bukovina for several weeks. This Austrian province was taken in large part by the Russians earlier in the war, but the invaders were expelled by the Teutonic offensive movement which began in May.

The attack mentioned in the Berlin dispatch apparently was made by fresh forces advancing from the interior of Russia. This movement is of great interest in view of the present state of affairs in the Balkans. The point of the Russian attack lies directly north of the Rumanian frontier. It has been assumed that if Rumania should enter the war on the side of the Entente Allies a junction with the forces of Russia would be effected.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The enemy artillery has displayed only very slight activity before our front. It has been bombarded the region of Furnes, Perrysse and Costkerke. A struggle with bombs has occurred in the region to the north of Steenstrate and to the north of Dixmude. Our artillery dispersed military pioneers at several points.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The enemy artillery has displayed only very slight activity before our front. It has been bombarded the region of Furnes, Perrysse and Costkerke. A struggle with bombs has occurred in the region to the north of Steenstrate and to the north of Dixmude. Our artillery dispersed military pioneers at several points.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The enemy artillery has displayed only very slight activity before our front. It has been bombarded the region of Furnes, Perrysse and Costkerke. A struggle with bombs has occurred in the region to the north of Steenstrate and to the north of Dixmude. Our artillery dispersed military pioneers at several points.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The enemy artillery has displayed only very slight activity before our front. It has been bombarded the region of Furnes, Perrysse and Costkerke. A struggle with bombs has occurred in the region to the north of Steenstrate and to the north of Dixmude. Our artillery dispersed military pioneers at several points.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The enemy artillery has displayed only very slight activity before our front. It has been bombarded the region of Furnes, Perrysse and Costkerke. A struggle with bombs has occurred in the region to the north of Steenstrate and to the north of Dixmude. Our artillery dispersed military pioneers at several points.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The enemy artillery has displayed only very slight activity before our front. It has been bombarded the region of Furnes, Perrysse and Costkerke. A struggle with bombs has occurred in the region to the north of Steenstrate and to the north of Dixmude. Our artillery dispersed military pioneers at several points.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The enemy artillery has displayed only very slight activity before our front. It has been bombarded the region of Furnes, Perrysse and Costkerke. A struggle with bombs has occurred in the region to the north of Steenstrate and to the north of Dixmude. Our artillery dispersed military pioneers at several points.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The enemy artillery has displayed only very slight activity before our front. It has been bombarded the region of Furnes, Perrysse and Costkerke. A struggle with bombs has occurred in the region to the north of Steenstrate and to the north of Dixmude. Our artillery dispersed military pioneers at several points.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The enemy artillery has displayed only very slight activity before our front. It has been bombarded the region of Furnes, Perrysse and Costkerke. A struggle with bombs has occurred in the region to the north of Steenstrate and to the north of Dixmude. Our artillery dispersed military pioneers at several points.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

flying Gungwe, on the Danube, forty miles south of Budapest, across the river from Bulgaria, the correspondent says. Rumanian officers of Bulgarian origin are being transferred to interior posts. Young reserve officers have been called up, and reserves who were to have been disbanded are being kept under the colors.

The Rumanian Health Department is reported to have announced that cholera is ravaging Bukovina and Galicia. Budapest newspapers which have just reached London show that the Balkan situation has been the chief topic of interest in the Hungarian capital for some time. Bulgarian mobilization and the probable entry of that country into the war were greeted with the utmost satisfaction. The government organ says:

"Bulgaria should complete her mobilization within fourteen days and in another four or five days be able to open a clear road to the Morava River and seize the railway to Nish."

The same papers disclose the fact that a great number of German troops have been concentrated in South Hungary. These troops, it is stated, "greeted the Bulgarian mobilization with unbounded enthusiasm, and joyfully anticipated joining hands with the Bulgarian troops."

King Ferdinand is the subject of extended eulogies. The "Apostle" calls him the "man who with a wave of his hand could reveal the greatest bribe ever offered and in reply order a general mobilization."

News of Bulgarian mobilization was spread among the Serbian armies and along the Serbian frontier by Austro-German satellites, who dropped thousands of pamphlets urging the Serbians to surrender, as the Bulgarians now have been added to their enemies.

800,000 ARMENIANS
KILLED, SAYS RYCE

Information Shows "Huge, Hideous Crime," He Declares.

London, Oct. 6.—In the House of Lords today, the Marquis of Crewe, Lord President of the Council, said that information on the massacre of Armenians which he had received from the German consul in Constantinople, but the statements had been made by an observer from the United States.

The government had not thought, said the marquis, that any advantage would follow from an attempt to make either direct or indirect representations to the Turkish government on the subject.

Viscount Bryce said that his information showed that the estimate of 800,000 Armenians killed since May was possible. Virtually the whole nation had been wiped out, he declared, and he did not suppose there was any case in history of a crime "so hideous and on so large a scale."

The means for saving the unfortunate remnants of the Armenian people, added Viscount Bryce, was to be found in the expression of the opinion of the world, especially of neutral countries, which might possibly exert some influence on the German government.

He said that his information showed that the estimate of 800,000 Armenians killed since May was possible. Virtually the whole nation had been wiped out, he declared, and he did not suppose there was any case in history of a crime "so hideous and on so large a scale."

The means for saving the unfortunate remnants of the Armenian people, added Viscount Bryce, was to be found in the expression of the opinion of the world, especially of neutral countries, which might possibly exert some influence on the German government.

He said that his information showed that the estimate of 800,000 Armenians killed since May was possible. Virtually the whole nation had been wiped out, he declared, and he did not suppose there was any case in history of a crime "so hideous and on so large a scale."

The means for saving the unfortunate remnants of the Armenian people, added Viscount Bryce, was to be found in the expression of the opinion of the world, especially of neutral countries, which might possibly exert some influence on the German government.

He said that his information showed that the estimate of 800,000 Armenians killed since May was possible. Virtually the whole nation had been wiped out, he declared, and he did not suppose there was any case in history of a crime "so hideous and on so large a scale."

The means for saving the unfortunate remnants of the Armenian people, added Viscount Bryce, was to be found in the expression of the opinion of the world, especially of neutral countries, which might possibly exert some influence on the German government.

He said that his information showed that the estimate of 800,000 Armenians killed since May was possible. Virtually the whole nation had been wiped out, he declared, and he did not suppose there was any case in history of a crime "so hideous and on so large a scale."

The means for saving the unfortunate remnants of the Armenian people, added Viscount Bryce, was to be found in the expression of the opinion of the world, especially of neutral countries, which might possibly exert some influence on the German government.

He said that his information showed that the estimate of 800,000 Armenians killed since May was possible. Virtually the whole nation had been wiped out, he declared, and he did not suppose there was any case in history of a crime "so hideous and on so large a scale."

The means for saving the unfortunate remnants of the Armenian people, added Viscount Bryce, was to be found in the expression of the opinion of the world, especially of neutral countries, which might possibly exert some influence